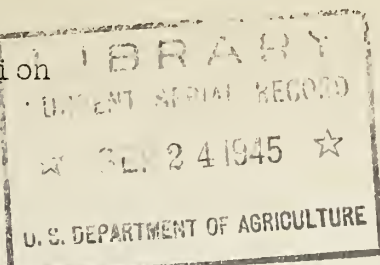


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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Marketing Reports Division
425 Wilson Building
Dallas 1, Texas



Approximate Time 5 Min.
January 15, 1945
No. 3

1. MUSIC: UP AND UNDER
2. ANNOUNCER: Radio Station _____ presents...FOOD FRONT
HEADLINES...a behind-the-scene story of how our food
moves from farms to battle lines...from ships to
Allied supply depots...from grocery shelves to civili
tables. And here...ready to take you backstage of
the American food drama...is _____
of the War Food Administration.
3. DIST. REP.: Thanks, Mr. _____. You know, we should have
opened today's program with a fiddle bond playing
'Who Broke the Lock on the "Ten House Door?".
4. ANNOUNCER: Why?
5. DIST. REP: It would have been an appropriate theme song...since
we're going to discuss our chicken supply.
6. ANNOUNCER: How is the supply?
7. DIST. REP: Short of demand.
8. ANNOUNCER: Don't tell me we may have to dispense with that good
old American tradition of chicken every Sunday!
9. DIST. REP: We may. In fact...some parts of the country have
already. So few chickens have been coming to market
that the War Food Administration had to issue a set
aside order reserving all the chickens marketed in
certain heavy poultry producing areas for purchase
by the armed forces.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x-1) + f(x+1))$$

It is shown that $f(x)$ is a linear function of x .

2. The second part of the paper

is devoted to the study of the

properties of the

function

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} (g(x-1) + g(x+1))$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} (g(x-1) + g(x+1))$$

It is shown that $g(x)$ is a linear function of x .

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2} (h(x-1) + h(x+1))$$

properties of the

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2} (h(x-1) + h(x+1))$$

function

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2} (h(x-1) + h(x+1))$$

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10. ANNOUNCER: We want our fighters to have all the chicken they need, ..but how do you account for the development of this tight poultry meat situation?
11. DIST. REP: I believe these four reasons will explain it. First, poultry men raised 20 percent less chickens in 1944 than in 1943...Second, the rate of culling during November was lighter than in November 1943...Third, reduced red-meat supplies and rationing of more meats plus higher incomes have increased civilian demand for chicken...Fourth, military and wartime requirements have increased.
12. ANNOUNCER: So those are the factors involved! Now let's examine each one of them individually. To begin with...we raised 20 percent less chickens in 1944 than in 1943. Why?
13. DIST. REP: Food shortages...and the lack of transportation to distribute what supplies there were available... probably account for some of the reduction. Of course... the unfavorable egg situation last year likely influenced the reduction, too.
14. ANNOUNCER: I thought we produced a bumper feed crop in 1944.
15. DIST. REP: We did...but not in 1943...and that was the crop poultrymen had to depend upon to feed their 1944 flocks.
16. ANNOUNCER: Well...that explains the reduction. Now what's behind the decline in the culling rate?

17. DIST. REP: That may be attributed to the larger-than-usual increase for recent years in the farm egg price during November...reflected in the improvement of the egg-feed price ratio.
18. ANNOUNCER: The whyfores of the increased civilian demand for chicken are obvious enough...more buying power plus less beef and pork. But why have the armed forces suddenly stepped up their purchase rate?
19. DIST. REP: To send chicken to hospitals and rest centers whose populations must necessarily increase as we progress in the war.
20. ANNOUNCER: Well...we can certainly understand that reason... because we all know that chicken is the choice meat for a sick person's diet.
21. DIST. REP: Then, men in the front lines and in camps here at home get plenty of chicken too...for the army considers chicken a "moral" food...However... these military requirements haven't been sudden in their rise. They increased gradually and at the same time the chicken supply decreased.
22. ANNOUNCER: So that's why the War Food Administration found it necessary to issue the chicken set-aside order!
23. DIST. REP: Exactly...We had to give the Quartermaster Corps buyers first bid on all the chickens coming to market in the heavy poultry producing areas to assure our fighters of enough chicken.

24. ANNOUNCER: But doesn't the Quartermaster Corps have a reserve stock of chicken?
25. DIST. REP: Yes, but it moved much of this chicken out of cold storage during the season when few chickens were coming to market. In fact...so few chickens came to market last summer and fall that the army drew 110 million pounds out of its reserve.
26. ANNOUNCER: And now this amount must be purchased to replace the used reserve stocks....as well as current needs.
27. DIST. REP: That's right. The army simply couldn't fill its needs by purchase in the open market...so the Quartermaster Corps prevailed upon MFA to issue the chicken set-aside order.
28. ANNOUNCER: I understand that this order applies only to the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia Peninsula...the Shenandoah Valley...and parts of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Georgia. Why is that?
29. DIST. REP: Because poultry producers...who raise the kind of chicken particularly suitable for shipping...are concentrated in these areas...and are nearest to the big Quartermaster Depots and shipping points that are now short of enough chicken to meet their needs. The order will be extended to other areas if necessary.

30. ANNOUNCER: Under the provisions of the order...producers and processors in these areas can sell chicken only to the army...am I right?

31. DIST. REP: You certainly are. Consumers in areas affected by the chicken set-aside order will not be able to buy any chicken...except birds which don't meet army specifications.

32. ANNOUNCER: What about the big consuming centers...which have always depended upon these heavy poultry producing areas for their supplies?

33. DIST. REP: If they get any chicken...they'll have to buy it elsewhere.

34. ANNOUNCER: Then those areas which produce only enough chicken to satisfy the local demand...will find some of their chicken going to these big consuming centers. That means less chicken in our local markets.

35. DIST. REP: That's right. A 20 percent cut in poultry production in 1944...a light rate of culling last fall... reduced red-meat supplies plus higher incomes... and bigger military needs...all contribute to the tight poultry meat situation. However..when we can't buy that chicken for Sunday's dinner, we'll remember that Chicken Is For Fighters First!

36. ANNOUNCER: Thank you, Mr. _____. And for next week what have we billed?

37. DIST. REP: " Lend-Lease in reverse...what our Allies are doing to help us...plus some of the facts about what we're doing to help them.

38. ANNOUNCER: Folks...that was _____ of the War Food Administration. Listen next _____ to FOOD FRONT HEADLINES...presented as a public service feature by Radio Station _____...to bring you inside facts from authoritative sources about what's happening on the agricultural firing line.

